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28 September 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 16 (b)

ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER ELECTIONS

Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 8 of its resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, decided that the World Food Council should consist of 36 members to be nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the Assembly for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation, with one third of the members retiring every year and the retiring members being eligible for re-election. The term of the following members expires on 31 December 1993: Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Nepal, Turkey and United States of America.

2. By its decision 1993/218, the Economic and Social Council, acting in pursuance of paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), decided to nominate the following States for election by the Assembly to membership in the World Food Council:

(a) African States (three vacancies): Liberia, Malawi and Sudan;

(b) Asian States (three vacancies): Bangladesh, China and Pakistan;

(c) Latin American and Caribbean States (two vacancies): Brazil and Mexico;

(d) Western European and other States (three vacancies): Turkey and United States of America.

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ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES IN SUBSIDIARY ORGANS AND OTHER ELECTIONS

Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976 and General Assembly decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, the members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination are nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years.

2. The membership of the Committee in 1993 is as follows (see General Assembly decision 47/307):

Bahamas,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burundi,* Chile,* China,*** Colombia,* Congo,* Egypt,*** France,** Germany,* Ghana,** India,* Indonesia,* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,*** Kenya,*** Netherlands,* Nicaragua,*** Nigeria,* Norway,* Pakistan,* Poland,* Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,** Togo,*** Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Uruguay** and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires in 1993.

** Term of office expires in 1994.

*** Term of office expires in 1995.

3. The General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, will, therefore, be called upon to elect 20 members, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, to fill the vacancies in the Committee that will occur as a result of the expiration of the terms of office of Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine and the

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In accordance with General Assembly decision 42/450, the vacancies are to be filled as follows:

(a) Four members from African States;

(b) Four members from Asian States;

(c) Three members from Eastern European States;

(d) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Five members from Western European and other States.

4. By its decision 1993/218, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following Member States for election by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, for a term of three years, beginning on 1 January 1994:

(a) African States (four vacancies): Cameroon, Comoros, Congo and Senegal;

(b) Asian States (four vacancies): India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Pakistan;

(c) Eastern European States (three vacancies): Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States (four vacancies): Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Trinidad and Tobago;

(e) Western European and other States (five vacancies): Canada, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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Item 115 of the provisional agenda*

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

Letter dated 3 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, in an annex to this note, the texts of the legal provisions issued since 5 April 1992 1/ which constitute the legal framework of the pacification policy which the Government of Peru is currently carrying out in its campaign against terrorism.

These legal provisions are as follows:

(a) Decree Law 25475 (6 April 1992): increases the penalties laid down for the crime of terrorism, establishing life imprisonment. Also modifies procedures, shortening time-limits and requiring that, in future, trials will be conducted in prisons, before anonymous courts;

(b) Decree Law 25499 (16 May 1992): changes the regime of benefits for reformed criminals;

(c) Decree Law 25643 (25 July 1992): prohibits the unrestricted import and marketing of ammonium nitrate and provides that cases of the illegal possession and use of ammonium nitrate in terrorist attacks are to be tried in closed military courts;

(d) Decree Law 25659 (13 August 1992): categorizes the acts of directing terrorist organizations, forming cells for destructive purposes, participating in large-scale attacks and supplying or storing explosives as treachery against the motherland;

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* A/48/150/Corr.1.

1/ May be consulted in room S-3673.

(e) Decree Law 25660 (13 August 1992): eliminates expiry periods for warrants for the crimes of terrorism and drug trafficking;

(f) Supreme Resolution 114-92-JUS (14 August 1992): approves the regulations for visits to persons imprisoned for the crime of terrorism;

(g) Decree Law 26708 (2 September 1992): establishes procedural provisions for trials for the crime of treachery against the motherland;

(h) Decree Law 25728 (10 September 1992): authorizes judges to convict defendants in absentia for the crimes of terrorism and treachery against the motherland;

(i) Decree Law 25744 (27 September 1992): empowers the national anti-terrorism office to seek authorization to extend for up to 30 days the time-limit for the investigation of crimes of treachery against the motherland;

(j) Decree Law 25824 (6 November 1992): modifies article 137 of the Criminal Code to make 30 days the maximum period of custody in cases of terrorism;

(k) Decree Law 25880 (26 September 1992): extends the scope of Decree Law 25659 to include cases of incitement within the regime of the crime of treachery against the motherland;

(l) Decree Law 25916 (27 November 1992): reaffirms the prohibition on granting procedural and prison privileges to those imprisoned for the crime of terrorism;

(m) Supreme Decree 015-93-JUS (8 May 1993): approves the regulations of the law on reformed criminals.

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 115 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Fernando GUILLEN SALAS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations